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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector



1962

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STAINES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee

Chairman: Councillor P. W. King.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor O. R. Adamson

Councillors:

M. I. L. Ashdown, Mrs. D. M. Benen-Stock, L. M. Benen-Stock,
G. Bowyer, G. I. Drew, L. L. Evans, F. L. George, R. V. C. Grace,
J. J. Hill, J. H. Pett, J.P., V. D. D. Thomas.

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):

L. A. MATHESON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.,

Council Offices, Bridge Street, Staines. Tel.: Staines 55955.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

JOHN MULLIN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.HSG.

Qualifications

1.2.4.5.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R. I. SHEPHERD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1.2.5.

Public Health Inspectors:

G. A. EVANS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

1.2.5.

G. WALTON, M.R.S.H.

1.2.

Assistants for Rodent Control and Clean Air Act :

H. A. CROUCHER.

A. H. FULLER.

Senior Clerk:

Miss L. M. PERRYMAN.

Assistant Clerk and Shorthand Typist:

Miss P. E. REEVE.

Junior Clerk:

MISS F. A. HAZELL.

Key to qualifications—

1. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors Board.
2. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and other foods.
3. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.
4. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
5. Diploma of the Institute of Housing in Estate Management.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS of STAINES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1962.

The opening of St. Martin's Court on 28th April, 1962, for the housing of handicapped old people was an important event to this Council. This ambitious achievement provides 62 units of flatlet dwellings, all those on the ground floor being occupied by old people with physical infirmities needing some additional help. This is provided by the warden and his wife, who daily make certain that all is well with the tenants. There are many amenities all specially designed to provide a home and welfare for the community. There is constant hot water, background heating, specially adapted baths and W.C.'s, easy to run kitchens, even for those who cook from a bath chair, or are blind. The Court has a pleasant garden square, and low cilled windows from which to see it from an easy chair.

This desirable and communal housing scheme was completed with close liaison between the Staines U.D.C., the voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee of this district, and the Middlesex County Council — the latter as Welfare Authority, makes an annual contribution towards the welfare features.

There is a splendid assembly hall with a well-equipped kitchen serving regular meals to people of pensionable age; those unable to have meals there have an excellent meals-on-wheels service provided from the same fine kitchen.

There are laundry rooms with automatic washing machines and a drying room, a communal room with library facilities is a very popular features. Much of the success of the scheme can be attributed to the architect, and the completed buildings have a very attractive appearance.

An infirm elderly person housed in such a scheme gains much indeed by living in his or her own house, with personal possessions around and a feeling of security.

This scheme attracted considerable interest and several authorities sent delegates to see it.

Early in the year the Royal College of Physicians drew attention to the close relation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Use has been made of the posters drawing the attention of the public to this danger.

In this district during 1962, 27 males and 4 females died of lung cancer; this is the highest recorded figure for this district. Health education, especially of the younger generation, has an obvious target to reduce this figure.

On the other side of the picture — again with Health Education in mind, there were no deaths from Diphtheria, Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, or Whooping cough.

There were 20 deaths of infants under 1 year, of which 7 died in the first day and 8 died in the first week. By far the greatest single cause is prematurity.

Interest in Safety in the Home has increased. There were 4 deaths from falls, 4 from coal gas poisoning and 1 iron pill poisoning. Safety on the road is equally important — there were 10 fatal road accidents, and with the continued increase in vehicular traffic it is difficult to find ways of reducing this.

I would like to thank all members of the Council for their continued support and to mention my appreciation of the services of Mr. J. Mullin, Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. MATHESON.

Summary of Statistics

Area — 8,271 acres.

Population (Estimated mid-1962)	...	...	...	51,000
Number of Houses, Bungalows and Flats at 1.4.62	...	...	...	15,023
Rateable Value at 1.4.62	...	...	...	£970,773
Sum represented by a penny rate at 1st April, 1962	...	...	...	£3,970

Summary of Vital Statistics

<i>Live Births</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	493	435	928
Illegitimate	...	...	...	19	15	34
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				512	450	962
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Live Birth Rate</i> (per thousand population)				...	...	18.86
Comparability factor is 0.91 giving adjusted birth rate of				...	...	17.16
Birth Rate England and Wales				...	...	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live birth				...	...	3.53
<i>Still Births</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	8	6	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
<i>Still Birth Rate</i> per 1,000 Live and Still Births				...	...	15.35
Still Birth Rate England and Wales				...	...	18.1
<i>Total Live and Still Births</i>				...	...	977
<i>Deaths</i>						
	Male	...	...	212		
	Female	...	...	196		
				<hr/>		
				408		
				<hr/>		
<i>Death Rate</i> (per thousand population)				...	...	8.0
Comparability factor is 1.29, giving adjusted death rate of				...	...	10.32
Death Rate England and Wales				...	...	11.9
Infant Deaths under one year				...	...	20
Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)				...	...	20.8
Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales				...	...	21.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				...	...	20.47
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...	...	29.4
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	15.59
Early Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	13.51
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births				...	...	28.66
Maternal deaths (including abortion)				...	...	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				...	...	—

Causes of Death

<i>Disease</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	27	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	22	10
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	12	23
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	39	30
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	16	23
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	11	13
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	17	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	22	24
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Homicide and operation of war	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
						<hr/> 212	<hr/> 196

INFANT DEATHS

	Under 1 day		1-6 days		1 week		2 weeks		3 weeks		under 1 month		1-2 mths.		3-5 mths.		6-8 mths.		9-11 mths.		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Prematurity	4	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
Congenital Abnormality	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rhesus Incompatibility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Multiple Cerebral Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<hr/>																						
	6	1	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	14	6

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25 & over	Total
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	2	6	5	2	—	16
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	19	21	17	18	52	4	5	4	143

	Under 5 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 & over	Total
Acute pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	1	—	2
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	3	—	—	3
Food poisoning ...	1	1	1	—	—	3

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS

DEATHS

Age Periods		Pulm. M. F.		Non-Pulm. M. F.		Pulm. M. F.		Non-Pulm. M. F.	
0— 1	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2— 4	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
15—24	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25—34	...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—44	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—84	...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
		5	15	—	3	2	—	—	1
		10		3		2		1	

GENERAL HEALTH MATTERS

Food Poisoning

Three cases of food poisoning were notified. In one case the organism was not identified and no food could be suspected. Another case was of a mother, a symptomless excreter of *Salmonella Typhimurium*, who infected her young children.

Laundry Service

This service to the elderly and incontinent being looked after in their own homes continued to prove useful and helps to keep the old people at home and relieves the strain on the hospital service. The soiled bed linen of the old person is washed by a local laundry and brought back to their homes. Seventeen new cases were assisted during 1962. The total cost to the Council during the year was £43 13s. 10d.

Establishments for Massage and Special Treatment

Registration of this type of premises is required under the Middlesex County Council Acts 1944, Part XII. Six such premises are registered, mainly for the practice of chiropody.

Water

Most of the water supplied is by the South West Suburban Water Company. A few houses in the Colnbrook area are supplied by the Borough of Slough Water Department, and a few houses in the southern part of the district near Chertsey Bridge by the Woking & District Water Co. There is therefore no change in the arrangements. The South West Suburban Water Co. takes raw water from the River Thames and the water is pumped direct to mains after rapid filtration and chlorination. The water continues to be satisfactory in quality and quantity, and it is not necessary to impose restrictions on the supply of drinking water. The water has no plumbo-solvent action and it has not been necessary to take any action in respect of any form of contamination.

The Water Company takes daily bacteriological samples of the treated water going into supply. Samples of the raw river water are taken once per month and additional raw water samples are taken whenever advisable. These samples are examined by an independent laboratory and the reports are available to the Council. Additional samples are taken by the Water Company at intervals for specific purposes, e.g. detection of radio activity.

The number of dwellings in the area is 15,023. All are supplied direct from the mains, except four houses that use their own pumped supply although a main is available. With the assistance of the Council the Water Company has extended a main on the Surrey bank of the river to serve riverside bungalows and a caravan site formerly served by shallow bore holes. The following report on a sample of the water is typical.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Clear and bright.	Turbidity	...	...	Nil
Colour 4	Odour	...	...	Nil
pH 7.5	Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	11
Electric Conductivity ... 580	Total Solids	...	...	400
Chlorine present as Chloride 36	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	190
Hardness: Total 285	Carbonate 190, Non-Carbonate	95		
Nitrate Nitrogen 5.9	Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... 0.000	Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	1.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... 0.060	Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.02
Metals — Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead: absent.				

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar	1 day at 37°C. 0 per ml.	2 days at 37°C. 0 per ml.	3 days at 20°C. 1 per ml.
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction ...	<i>Present in</i> — ml.	<i>Absent from</i> 100 ml.	<i>Probable number</i> 0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1) ...	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ...	100 ml.	10 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes..

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

All the built-up parts of the district now have modern and adequate sewerage systems and only a few houses in the outlying parts are drained to cesspools with the exception of houses in Moor Lane, Staines, and the Council is to consider the provision of a sewer to serve these houses. Sewage disposal is at the works provided by the Middlesex County Council at Mogden.

Refuse Collection

The Council still has difficulty in recruiting labour to provide as satisfactory a refuse collection service as it would wish. As mentioned in previous reports the growth of packaging of all kinds of materials continues and this means increased refuse to be disposed of both from shops and dwellings. Disposal of refuse continues to be by incineration at the Charlton Refuse Plant operated jointly by the Borough of Twickenham and the Urban Districts of Staines and Sunbury.

REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

This section of the report is mainly statistical and summarises the work of the Public Health Inspectors. It does not and cannot give a picture of the Inspector as he goes about his duties; yet how those duties are carried out is important. It does not indicate the advice and the interviews, and the discussions that take place; yet these form a large part of the work and a great deal is done to explain the law and to persuade owners and occupiers to comply with legislation.

For example the owner of an unfit house subject to demolition procedure under the Housing Act may have bought it as a sitting tenant. He is likely to have little knowledge of the law, and of what compensation if any he can get; he needs, and should be given, all the advice and assistance he requires from the Council's staff.

1962 saw the completion of the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit houses; since 1949 381 houses have been dealt with. Nearly all of these have been demolished and have provided sites for new houses. Nearly all the houses demolished were houses built between 1870 and 1890.

The smoke control areas, the first of which came into operation in 1960, continued to be developed and a second area of 878 houses came into operation on the 1st December, 1962. A third area with 1,415 houses was confirmed and will come into operation in 1963.

Publicity continued and all efforts were made to interest owners of tenanted houses to improve their property with the aid of grants under the discretionary or standard grant schemes. A survey was made of three streets of older property; the owners were written to, given an estimate of the cost and advised whether their tenants were willing to pay increased rent and told what the rent would be, but this brought no results. There can be little doubt that unless improvement of older property becomes compulsory the improvement scheme will continue to fail in its object.

Supervision of the back filling of the large lakes left by extraction of gravel has continued, and very large quantities of excavated and other materials are now being dumped in these worked-out pits. Power to make conditions to control the back-filling is given under the M.C.C. Acts and is of considerable value. Experience has shown that without such power all kinds of material likely to cause nuisance when deposited in water would be dumped, and since it is very difficult indeed to deal with a large water area once nuisance has developed, prevention is much the better policy even if it does entail frequent supervision.

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	1,597
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:—	
After informal action	119
After formal notice under	
(a) Public Health Acts—	
by owner	22
by local authority	—
(b) Housing Act, 1957, S.9 —	
by owner	1
by local authority	—
Unfit houses closed or demolished during 1962	
Houses subject to Demolition Orders	6
Houses included in Clearance Areas	21
Unfit houses Closed	1
Unfit houses represented during 1962	
Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders	83
Demolition Orders	12
Closing Orders	3

Summary of Inspections

Inspections under Public Health or Housing Acts ...	...	1,597
Improvement Grants ...	...	261
Rent Act 1957 ...	...	63
Overcrowding ...	...	17
Food Premises ...	...	1,488
Slaughterhouses ...	...	307
Pet Animals Act ...	...	14
Cesspools ...	...	37
Drainage Works ...	...	160
Drain Testing ...	...	22
Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Regulations, 1953 ...	...	7
Factories and Outworkers, Offices ...	...	331
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	...	5,387
Rodent Control (inspections and survey) ...	...	2,518
Vermin ...	...	43
Keeping of Animals and Poultry ...	...	68
Water Supplies ...	...	30
Infectious Diseases ...	...	86
Offensive Trades ...	...	77
Caravans ...	...	314
Places of Public Entertainment ...	...	27
Shops Act ...	...	96
Hawkers ...	...	27
Public Conveniences ...	...	17
Schools ...	...	2
River Pollution ...	...	38
Refuse and tipping ...	...	361
Hairdressers ...	...	55
Laundry Service ...	...	236
Miscellaneous ...	...	471
		14,157

Number of Notices Served

	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Housing Act 1957, Section 9 ...	1	—
Housing Act 1957, Overcrowding ...	—	—
Public Health Act 1936 ...	148	33
Food & Drugs Act 1955 ...	63	—
Factories Act 1937 ...	—	—
Pests Act 1949 ...	1	—
Shops Act 1950 ...	2	—
		33
		215

Rent Act, 1957, Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	7
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some, but not all defects	...	...	...	3
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	4
Number of undertakings given by landlords	...	...	...	6
Number of undertakings refused by local authority			...	—
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	1

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	3
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...						1
Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Certificates cancelled by local authority	...	...	...					3

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The following caravan sites have site licences under this Act.

			<i>Residential Caravans</i>	<i>Holiday Caravans</i>
Land at Penton Hook, Staines	...	...	22	—
Harris' Boatyard, Laleham	...	...	6	18
Land at Moor Farm, Stanwell Moor	...	...	1	—
Caretaker Sites at Gravel Pits	...	...	3	—

In addition the Council has provided a large holiday caravan and camping site at Laleham Park on the banks of the River Thames.

Complaints

During the year 485 complaints were received; these covered a very wide field and are no longer mainly from tenants of rented houses about disrepair. All were investigated and any necessary action taken.

Improvement of Older Houses

Thirty-six standard grants and one discretionary grant were approved. The total amount paid in grants during the year was £3,367.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, improvement of the older properties is not so popular with owners as it should be and most of the applications continue to be made by owner/occupiers. Owners of rented houses in this area prefer to sell as houses become vacant, and it is usually when the house is bought for owner/occupation that it is improved.

Inspection of Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

Clean Air Act, 1956

By the end of 1962 the Council's second smoke control area came into operation, a third area was confirmed in July, 1962, and this will come into operation in July, 1963. These three areas will bring the total number of houses in smoke control areas to 5,000; this is approximately a third of the dwellings in the district. I find owners and tenants are slow to apply for grants for conversion of their grates. It is the practice to allow about one year between the date of confirmation of the Order and the date of operation to provide ample time for the conversions, but very few applications are made until just before the Order comes into operation. Some owners of tenanted dwellings do not apply at all, leaving their tenants to make application; this means the tenant receives the seven-tenths grant and pays the remaining three-tenths himself. Generally the Smoke Control Orders have been well received by the public, and the opinions taken during the survey for each area show that nearly 70% of householders are in favour of smoke control. A few householders have had difficulty in burning open fire coke; a demonstration of how to light and maintain a good fire with this fuel was offered and where a demonstration was given it was possible to show that this fuel can be very satisfactory.

The provisions of Section 10 of the Act which require the Council to reject plans submitted for byelaw approval for certain buildings, unless satisfied that a flue proposed for the building was of sufficient height to avoid nuisance to surrounding premises have proved very useful, and there have been cases where a proposed flue would have been at just the height to discharge gases into the windows of neighbouring property. It is difficult to understand why offices and shops were excluded from this Section and there have also been instances where buildings proposed by public bodies which are not subject to the control of the Section needed to be increased in height to avoid nuisance.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>
Bakehouses	6	39
Bakers and Confectioners Shops	15	65
Butchers Shops	29	251
Beer Bottler	1	—
Cannery and Winery	1	2
Clubs	17	11
Confectionery Manufacturers	1	—
Dairies	4	20
Fish Shops (wet and dried fish)	9	39
Grocers	84	305
Greengrocers	27	66
Licensed Premises	43	28
Off-Licences	11	3
Mineral Water Manufacturer	2	2
Restaurants, Cafés and Snack Bars	39	218
School Kitchens	12	12
Slaughterhouses	1	307
Sweets and Tobacco	45	24
Wholesale Warehouses	7	57
Works Canteens	9	12
Food Storage (Hawkers)	9	27
	<hr/> 362 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,488 <hr/>

Food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

(a) Sale of Ice-Cream	171
(b) Meat and Sausage Manufacturers	27
(c) Fish Friers and Curers	7

Milk

The number of Dairies and Milk Distributors registered is:—

Milk Distributors	19
Dairies	4

Food Hygiene Regulations

<i>Improvements effected at Food Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
Cleanliness improved	34
Structural repairs	49
Lighting improved	1
Equipment improved, protective screens provided ...	21
Hot water supplies provided or improved	11
Redecoration of premises	4

The following foods were surrendered in food premises as being unfit for human consumption.

3,796 cans various foods	100 lbs. ox kidneys
2,058 pkts. frozen foods etc.	12 carcasses lamb
42 lbs. corned beef	158 lbs. pork
1,901 lbs. bacon and ham	1,531 lbs. beef
52 lbs. luncheon meat	100 lbs. lamb
1,550 lbs. lambs livers and	26 lbs. veal
tongues	18 lbs. chickens
73 lbs. duck	11 turkeys

Middlesex County Council Act 1950, S.11

Registration of Hawkers of Food

	<i>Ice Cream</i>	<i>Fruit and Vegetables</i>	<i>Other Foods</i>
Registered during 1962 ...	—	—	2
Total registered at 31.12.62	13	17	5

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses

The following table shows the number of animals killed, the carcasses inspected and details of carcasses condemned. The total number of animals killed was 7,615.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part

		<i>Cattle Excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	...	1017	4	190	3180	3224	—
Number inspected	... ..	1017	4	190	3180	3224	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i>							
Whole carcases condemned	...	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	90	2	1	3	79	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	... ..	8.85	50	0.53	0.09	2.48	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>							
Whole carcases condemned	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	3	—	—	—	9	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	... ..	0.29	—	—	—	0.28	—
<i>Cysticercosis:</i>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Condemned meat and food is dealt with at a factory in the area where it is processed for industrial use.

Legal Proceedings

A fishmonger in Ashford was ordered to pay 20 guineas costs after being found guilty of selling fish unfit for human consumption.

Proceedings were taken against a firm of butchers for selling and having for sale 9 mouldy steak pies. The firm was fined £15 with 4 guineas costs.

A mouldy Cornish pasty was sold at a Café in Ashford, and the Court imposed a fine of £20 with 10 guineas costs.

A well-known bakery firm pleaded guilty to selling at their branch shop in Ashford a loaf with a piece of wood in it, and was fined £8 with 4 guineas costs.

This Bakery firm was also ordered to pay 9 guineas costs for selling

a loaf of bread containing a hair grip baked in it, at another branch shop in Ashford.

An employee of a bakehouse in Ashford was fined £3 for smoking whilst preparing food for baking.

Rodent Control

The services of the Council's rodent operator are available without charge to occupiers of dwellings; a small charge is made for treatment at business premises. 457 complaints of infestations by rats or mice were received and other infested premises were found during surveys. 677 premises were treated for rat infestation and 100 for mouse infestation. 71 business premises were treated.

The total number of visits for this purpose including survey work was 2,518.

Insect Infestations

The Department continues to give advice and to deal with eradication of insect pests; this includes destruction of wasps nests where there is annoyance to tenants and the identification and eradication of insects in dwellings and food stores.

Factories Act, 1961

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	6	10	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	200	284	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	217	291	10	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	10	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	9	12	1	—	—

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel— Making, etc.	10	—	—	—	—	—